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THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1904.

If you go to the mountains, seashore
or country, have The Times-Dispatch
go with you.

City subscribers before leaving the
city during the summer should notify
their carrier or this office (Phone 38).
If you write, give both out-of-town
and city addresses.

Water Tests.

Referring to the communication from
Mr. Randolph Bolling in yesterday's
paper, it may be said that a thorough
examination of a water for sanitary pur-
poses involves both chemical and bac-
teriological analyses, as well as a sanitary
survey of the watershed; and, after this
is done, a careful weighing of the evi-
dence obtained from all these sources.
In some instances it is the chemical
findings which prove of greatest value;
in others the bacteriological, or again, it
may be that conditions on the watershed
are such as to condemn a water in spite
of negative findings by both of the labo-
ratory methods. What we wished to en-
force was the necessity for expert study
of our water supply by a specialist in
this line, not to claim for any single
method precedence over any other.

Regarding the opinion expressed by our
correspondent, that "the range of use-
fulness of bacterial examinations of water
is . . . so limited that most modern text-
books on the examination of water de-
voted an extremely short space to bacterial
work," the explanation is not hard to
find. Bacterial examination of water is
too large a subject to be treated in any
but special works on this branch itself,
many of which have been published
within recent years.

In one of the most recent works on the
bacteriology of water, the statement is
made that chemical methods are incap-
able of detecting the presence of sewage in
water if the dilution is greater than one
part in a thousand, while bacteriological
methods are capable of detecting one
part in ten thousand or even in one hun-
dred thousand. This statement is con-
firmed by the experience of many ex-
perts.

In testing the efficiency of methods of
purification of water, bacteriology is re-
lied upon almost exclusively, except, of
course, as is the case in Richmond, where
removal or turbidity is the main object,
and here improvement is determined by
physical standards.

The subject is a broad one, and, to
repeat, the modern water expert employs
all recognized methods in his researches,
knowing that each has its proper appli-
cation and that no single method is to be
used to the exclusion of the others.

Massachusetts Road Law.

The State of Pennsylvania is making
an experiment with a new law providing
for the improvement of highways. It is
modeled after the Massachusetts law, but
is more liberal. It puts the greater part
of the cost of the work upon the State,
the State paying two-thirds and the re-
maining third being divided equally be-
tween the town and the county, unless
the town and county elect to pay a dif-
ferent division of their third of the total
cost. The law also permits the town-
ships to build on and contract to do the
work, so that the money may be expended
among the people who are to secure the
benefits of the completed highways.

The act carries with it an appropriation
of \$5,000,000, but thus far the law has
not operated successfully. It is said that
in a total of 56,000 miles of highways,
applications were made for only 113 miles
under the operation of the act in the first
year.

The Boston Transcript, from which
these facts are gathered, says that the
experiment in Pennsylvania is in poor
contrast with the operation of the law
in Massachusetts. Massachusetts has a
highway commission, which has been in
operation for a long time. The Massa-
chusetts law places the main part of the
burden of road-making upon the towns
and counties. But during the past twelve
months 500 miles of roads were applied
for in that State and actually built.

The Transcript accounts for the better
work in Massachusetts in the fact that
the people there have been better edu-
cated in the matter of road improvement.
It says that the highway act has been in
operation long enough to demonstrate its
practical benefits to the communities
through which the State roads run; that
the farmers who haul loads on State
roads are anxious to see their extension
and that the "object lesson" plan of build-
ing roads has been a potent factor in ac-

celerating the rebuilding of many hundred
miles of highway.

It is education that counts. We have
urged the establishment of a highway
commission in Virginia, one of whose du-
ties should be to agitate the question of
road-making, to flood the State with lit-
erature and arouse public sentiment to
the importance of the work. It should
also be the duty of the commission to
build a few good roads here and there as
"object lessons" and especially to give di-
rection and supervision to road-making
in the several counties. Taxpayers are
willing to tax themselves when they feel
sure that the money which they put into
the general fund is judiciously expended
for their advantage. But they are un-
willing to tax themselves when they feel
that the money is largely thrown away,
as is the case in much of our road work
in this State.

Some people are so prejudiced that they
are unwilling to take their cues from the
North, but we are willing to take and
use a good idea from any source. Let us
inquire into the Massachusetts way and
see if it will not operate well in Virginia.

A Straw Ballot.

The Chicago Tribune has just com-
pleted its second straw vote for the Presi-
dency, it showed that in Chicago
Roosevelt had relatively increased over
the last straw vote taken by the same
paper. Out of 6888 votes 6000 were
nominally Republican and 420 were
nominally Democratic, the rest being
scattered. From the answers received
6561 will vote the Republican ticket this
time and 3,789 the Democratic ticket. The
answers given are from all classes of
citizens. Agents, brewers, bartenders,
workmen, musicians, physicians, mer-
chants and street railway employees were
among the classes interviewed. Un-
derstanding over a long list of replies pub-
lished in the Tribune, it is apparent that
the issue is at the bottom a personal
one. Many irrelevant and foolish rea-
sons are given for supporting this can-
didate or the other. For example, a
freeman says he will vote for Parker,
because Parker loves the water; while a
laborer says he will vote for Roosevelt
because the Republican party was found-
ed on the day that he was born. But on
the whole, those who object to Roose-
velt are clear in their opinion that his
personality is too overmastering to allow
the average citizen a reasonable chance
to be heard in the government of our
country. "Imperialism" emperor, dicta-
tor, hot-headed, head-strong, circus ad-
vertiser, monarch, are some of the
terms that were applied to Roosevelt.

On the other hand, the discussions of
the Democratic party and comparative
ignorance of Judge Parker's personality
were strong reasons in determining many
to vote the Republican ticket. There
was no distinct issue brought out on
either side as a conclusive and final
question between the two parties. On
the whole the Republicans seemed to feel
that Roosevelt gave a better chance for
continued prosperity and many workmen
gave this as the reason for their votes.
On the other hand a number of
laborers expressed themselves as be-
lieving that the Republican full dinner
pail was a fake, and that the working-
man had a better chance with the trusts
under Parker than under Roosevelt.

A general review of the Tribune's can-
vass shows that the people in Chicago
at least are thinking very closely on the
questions of trusts and labor unions,
though the expressions of opinion were
about equally divided as to which of the
two candidates would most successfully
curb these forces in our national life.

We note the Chicago Tribune's straw
ballot as a matter of passing interest,
but it has little significance, and is not
to be taken seriously. The secret ballot-
box on election day is the only means
of fairly testing popular sentiment.

The Czar.

Every one wants to know what the
final outcome of the Russian situation
will be, not only in Manchuria, but af-
terwards, and the Quarterly Review con-
tributes a striking view on the question.
It has been the common belief that the
Czar was, as Tolstoy said, an unfortunate
and tangled young man, who was con-
trolled by his counselors and officials
as to be unable to extricate his country
from the fearful conditions of chaos in
which it now finds itself. A powerful
and convincing article in the Quarterly
Review for July gives a totally different
view of the question and attributes a
great portion of Russia's present trou-
bles to the personality of the Czar him-
self. The writer of the article is de-
scribed as a high Russian official, and
the fact that the article appears in the
Quarterly Review is a sufficient guaran-
tee that the writer has had the oppor-
tunity for making the deductions which
he gives, even though he may be biased
in his conclusions. The article says:

"The Emperor Nicholas II, though
he reigned for ten years, is as really
unknown to the world at large as
Numa Pompilius. It was believed that
because the Emperor's father died the ut-
termost exhaustion, the blinding of his
eyes, the killing of enthusiasm and the
hopeless despair, in which his reign
ended, could not be repeated, on the
theory that the worst had happened,
but Russia awoke under Nicholas II,
that worst could happen and was hap-
pening daily. The first appearance
of the Emperor before the Council of
State was on a raw November day in
1894, and the Council chamber was filled
with bearded and hoary officials, and
the Emperor's father, the late Emperor
Alexander, might men stood expecting Im-
perial Majesty when an undersized, plim-
bered, with shambling gait, furtive
glances and spasmodic movements sidled
into the room. With downcast eyes and
a low, falsetto voice, he said: 'Gentlemen,
in the name of my late father, I thank
you for your services,' hesitated a mo-
ment, turned on his heel and was gone.
Two weeks afterwards, at his coronation,
all Russia gathered in the persons of
representatives of the Zemstvos, or local
boards, to do him honor. Loyal ad-
dresses without number, drawn in the
language of Oriental servility, were pre-
sented, but one appeared to the Emperor
—General M. Pobedonostsev, the em-
blem too much of liberalism. The
crime of the address was that it ex-
pressed the vague hope that the Czar
might not continue to confide only in the
autocracy, but might trust men in
the common people, whose devotion to
the throne was proverbial. Yet, when
His Imperial Majesty, a mere boy, strode
in the hall, his brow was knotted, and
stamping his tiny foot, he said that all

such foolish notions must be put away,
as he would never entertain them. Even
the staunch partisans of autocracy
blamed the Czar's imperious assertion
of divine vice-royalty as harsh and il-
luminated.

"Between these two public appearances
the Czar, who was in a very plastic
state of mind, had been profoundly im-
pressed with the fact that he was God's
anointed one, and as far as his pos-
sible was the earthly counterpart of di-
vine majesty. From that time forward
the Czar has gone on regarding himself
as the center of the world, peace-maker
of mankind and the torchbearer of civi-
lization and Christianity among the yel-
low and other barbarous races, and the
dispenser of almost every blessing to his
own happy people. Taking seriously his
imaginary mission, he has meddled con-
tinuously and directly in every affair of
state, domestic and foreign, thwarting
the course of justice, undermining lo-
cality, impoverishing his subjects, poising
as a lover of peace and yet plunging
his tax-burdened citizens into the horrors
of sanguinary and needless war."

"The writer of the article goes on to
state that he personally is in favor of
a strong monarchy, and is not a sup-
porter of nihilism, Socialism or any
kind of revolutionary agitation. His sole
desire is to see the spirit of adminis-
tration made to harmonize with the needs
of the people, but in the writer's opinion
there is a wide difference between a
strong monarchy and a wild oriental
despotism.

"A leading influence in the formation
of the Czar's character," he continues,
"has been his hopeless attempt to model
his life on that of his never-to-be-for-
gotten father. The utter hopelessness of
this is apparent to all who know the
father, a narrow-gloomed, but sincere
man, who knew his limitations and tried
to keep within them, and sought to sup-
ply his own deficiencies with the best
advisors and counselors whom he could
get. His son, however, is a complete
failure, a thoroughly self-complacent, self-
surrounded by favorites and chooses
haphazard the most irresponsible men
for the most important and serious pos-
itions. The most striking example is
the Czar's inability to choose any of the
three last ministers of the interior. The
first he chose was M. Goremykin, a man
devoid of qualifications, who remained in
power only for three years and was then
kicked upstairs to the presidency of the
Committee of Ministers. His successor,
M. Sipyagin, was chosen by the influ-
ence of the Dowager Empress, having
been favorably mentioned by her never-
to-be-forgotten father. Sipyagin held to
all the old forms of Russian life
and, although he was a thoroughly gain-
ful, the nickname 'Boyarin.' He was
intellectually stupid and narrow, but
conversational agreeable and charming,
and received from the Czar such marks
of attention and favor as to be called
upon to sign any edicts or warrants,
on May 14, 1901, he invited the Czar to
dinner on the following Thursday. All
of Russia was swept for delicacies, and
on the day set for the Czar's dinner,
Balmorhall, a mere boy of twenty-one,
was waiting on the Czar, and, as a
protest, being given another chance
to exercise his power and to show his
capacities as a fit ruler of men, the Czar
chose a man of obscure parentage, of
German blood, with a German name,
M. von Plehve, who speedily developed
into the dictator of all the Russians."

"At the time the article from which we
are quoting was written, M. von Plehve
was still alive, but, like Sipyagin, he
was assassinated by a representative of
a cruelly oppressed people as the only
means of making the public wrongs
known. When first appointed M. von
Plehve was aware of the fact that he was
regarded as unorthodox and Jewish, and,
therefore, set out for a celebrated monas-
tery near Moscow, where, while he re-
ceived communion from the hands of an
orthodox priest, the peasants in Kharkoff
and Pottava were being cruelly flogged
for having shown signs of disaffection.
Visiting those provinces, M. von Plehve
rewarded the governor of Kharkoff for
flogging the peasants at once, and pun-
ished the governor of Pottava for flog-
ging them only as an afterthought. That
revolt was repeated at Saratoff and else-
where. Thereupon, M. De Witte's com-
mission of inquiry into the conditions of
the Russian peasantry was created. The
effect of that commission was a clear
explanation of the causes of discontent
and M. De Witte's fall. Every possible
source of information was examined and
the answers set down. The results were
convincing, though the answers came
from all classes of Russia, whose inter-
ests were in conflict in many ways. They
were practically at one in their opinion,
namely, that the troubles were due to the
methods of the administration. Jotting
their 'fs and crossing their 'ts, M. von
Plehve called that system by the name of
autocracy, and no Russian could honestly
say that he was wrong. The men who
answered the questions thought that the
reforms instituted by Alexander II. ought
to be further developed. They thought
that the peasants should be taught to
read and keep themselves clean in body
and in soul; to cope with horrible diseases,
which, in their ignorance, they now com-
municated to each other; to fit themselves
for all trades and industry, and to be
freed as far as possible from the work
of superstition, which is eating away
their spiritual nature. In addition, it was
suggested that special penal legislation
ought to be abolished. That was the
opinion of Russia's representative nobles-
men, landed proprietors, doctors, law-
yers, tradesmen and peasants. Yet the
men who uttered it were punished for
their audacity. M. De Witte urged them
to speak their minds, and the Czar pun-
ished them for obeying his minister, and
M. von Plehve encouraged the Czar.

This was the first step downwards
of M. De Witte, who lost his prestige and
position finally when he withstood the
Czar's plan for not evacuating Man-
churia. "Your Majesty pledged your word
to evacuate Manchuria, and the world
believed you. Russia will now lose all
credit, and will perhaps not even gain
Manchuria, if it pleases your Majesty to
break that pledge. War also will follow,

and we sorely need peace; besides, Man-
churia is useless to us. Therefore, I
cannot be a party to that policy." Thus
plainly spoke the finance minister, head-
less of courtly phraseology. De Witte
is a haughty dictator, who gives himself
the air of an emperor; so spoke the
courtiers among themselves, and the
wrathful autocrat dismissed him. At the
time of writing this article M. von Plehve
was the most influential person in the
Russian empire. The massacre of the
Jews, the banishment of the Finns, the
spoliation of the Armenians, the perse-
cution of the Poles, the exile of Russian
noblemen, the flogging of peasants, the
imprisonment and butchery of workmen,
the establishment of a widespread
system of espionage and the abolition
of laws, are all the measures which that
minister suggests, and the Czar heartily
approves. M. von Plehve, like his col-
leagues, would not have been his minister
if his regime had been really helpful to
the country. That is the unpalatable
truth, which must be told about the gov-
ernment of Nicholas II. Another of the
Czar's well beloved ministers, M. Mura-
viev, minister of justice, through whose
means the law courts are informed about
the wishes of the Crown in those cases
which interest the government of Russia,
it is a mistake, therefore, to think that
the Emperor is a tool in the hands of his
ministers. It is they who are his in-
struments, merely suggesting measures
which he likes. The two other great in-
fluences in the Czar's life are M. Po-
bedonostsev and Prince Messtchersky,
men who have taught him as far as they
can that he is a sort of tertium quid between
divinity and humanity. Books he has long
ago ceased to read and sound advice he
is incapable of listening to. His minis-
ters he receives with great formality and
dismisses with haughty condescension.
They are often kept in the dark about
matters which it behooves them to know
thoroughly and early. Thus, shortly af-
ter the present war had begun, a num-
ber of dignitaries and officials gathered
around General Kuropatkin and asked
him how things were going on. With a
malicious twinkle in his eye, the war min-
ister replied: "Like yourself, I only know
what is published. The war is Alexieff's
business, not mine." When three minis-
ters implored the Czar to evacuate Man-
churia and safeguard the peace of the
world, he replied: "I shall keep the peace
and my own counsel as well." To one of
the grand dukes, who on the day of rup-
ture with Japan vaguely commented at
the possibility of war, the Czar said:
"Leave that to me. Japan will never
fight. My reign will be an era of peace
to the end." With so little wisdom of
the affairs of great nations directed! His
sole intermediary between the outer world
is his adjutant, Heise, who is privileged
to see him at all times, and who is an
officer that can hardly write his name.
Alexander III. had a favorite, General
Richter, but his influence was sound and
beneficial. The Czar has continually re-
fused to avail himself of men whose
statesmanship might shield his people
from the consequences of his faults, and
has chosen officials who will serve merely
as tools in his unsteady hand. Not only
in his foreign policy is he unstable and
meddlesome, but no part of the private
life of Russia is free from his interven-
tion. A few examples must suffice. The
minister of education, Sanger, brought in
a bill to change the preparatory school in
Lutzk to a complete one. The school
was also supported by voluntary subscrip-
tions, and the bill was unanimously
passed by the Council of the Empire. The
Czar wrote on it: "No; I disagree entire-
ly with the Council of the Empire. I hold
we must encourage technical education
and not classical education." The bill
was killed, and Sanger resigned, but
neither classical nor technical education
is encouraged. In the private law cases
the Czar also interferes without regard
to right or justice. As in the case of
Princess Imerethine, who was being sued
as executrix for money given her hus-
band's estate. The Czar, being petitioned
by the Princess's friends, ordered a non-
suit, and the plaintiffs were left without
redress. Such instances might easily be
multiplied. In political trials it is even
worse. Peasants are flogged without ac-
cusation, workmen are shot down
when parading the streets, exile is ruth-
lessly and wantonly meted out to the
Czar's dislikes. For example, last Janu-
ary MM. Falberg and Perevtzoff, two
gentlemen, who at a meeting of Congress
for Technical Education in St. Peters-
burg, had the misfortune to be in the
Kishineff massacre, were seized by the police,
and, in a minority of cases, the teacher is
sent to prison on warm clothes, were sent
to Yakutsk, the coldest spot on the in-
habited globe. In all these measures,
even in their most trivial details, the Czar
takes a most eager and personal interest,
because he treats them as a part of the
defense of autocracy. Thus, he conferred
a star upon Prince Obolensky for flog-
ging peasants to death in Kharkoff, and
appointed M. Kleigheis, a police official,
and one of the most corrupt known, to be
his general adjutant. At this, the
nation and even the court murmured, for
no police officer had ever received this
rank, but the Czar set their disaffection
at naught and made Kleigheis governor
of Kiev, saying: "I care nothing for
what they say; I know what I am doing."

In order to prevent even the nobles from
complaining of his action by word or
deed, the Czar has signified his wish to
confer upon every governor of a province
such powers as will enable them to deport
any person without trial or accusation,
not only for political offenses, but for
disagreeing with His Excellency. The Gov-
ernor, on any local question, and police
regulations of St. Petersburg and Moscow
and most of the provincial governments
are such that any man can be fined or
imprisoned if the governor objects to even
such a trivial matter as a rubbish heap
or pool of water on his premises.

Time forbids us from following the de-
scription of the Czar's fiercely intolerant
spirit and actions in all matters of reli-
gion, but it is worthy of notice that a
Russian, who is orthodox only in name,
cannot receive communion from a priest
of his chosen faith on his death-bed ex-

cept at the risk of punishment to the
priest so ministering to him. Indeed, reli-
gious persecution to-day is not only al-
lowed, but urged on, the Czar being him-
self the chief leader.

In summing up the article says: "The
consequences of this system, if system it
can be called, are calamitous. Three
ministers have been murdered, several
governors and officials have been shot at
and killed or wounded, numerous country
houses have been set on fire and burned,
peasants flogged, noblemen banished, law-
yers, schoolmasters and officials impris-
oned, newspapers suppressed, workmen
fired upon by soldiers, and the whole
nation kept in ignorance, and in order
that one man may be free to realize his
idea of autocracy. All that broad-minded
monarchism, like the present writer, de-
sires is to save the country without in-
juring the Czar. Against monarchial in-
stitutions we have no complaint. With-
out a king our nation could not work
out its high tendencies. We have nothing
to urge, but we strongly hold that the
affairs of a nation, which are not iden-
tical with the caprices of an individ-
ual or the insatiable greed of a ring,
should be conducted by competent and
moderately intelligent men, independently
of court influence and on ordinary busi-
ness principles."

Northern Hospitality.

Among the pleasant incidents of the
G. A. R. Reunion, which was recently
held in Boston, was a banquet tendered
by General Charles H. Taylor, of the
Boston Globe, to his old regiment, the
Thirty-eighth Massachusetts, and the
Confederate guests, who had attended
the reunion by special invitation. The
banquet was held so deep as to be for-
ever left in peace, and the North and
South on that occasion had a great re-
union. The newspaper account of the
banquet shows that the warm-hearted
hospitality was met with cordial appre-
ciation. The home of secession was
made the place of welcome, and the
North and South broke bread together
as citizens of one united country. The
speeches were especially felicitous, and
such meetings as these will go far to-
wards making any revival of a sectional
issue in national political campaigns im-
possible.

The Bishop of London has received a
gruesome gift of \$25 from an undertaker,
who writes that it is a thank-offering
"because trade has been so brisk of
late."

Mr. Thomas Watson evidently knows
where he "is at" and it may be depend-
ed upon that he is not there just for the
fun. It's business.

With the departure of the Virginia ne-
gro from the political woodpile, the mug-
wump vote threatens to be something
worth considering.

The cornucopia of old Virginia furnish
ample evidence that there can be no suf-
fering for bread and meat in these parts
next winter.

The latest heard from Mr. Cleveland
indicates that they are biting splendidly.
What a glorious thing it is to be out of
politics!

Burned-out Baltimore can learn a lot
by looking into the rebuilding methods
of drowned-out Galveston.

Political apathy is noticeable in the
rural districts, and will be until after
watermelons cease to ripen.

There comes an apparently well au-
thenticated report that Iowa is likely to
go Republican this fall.

Russia's youngest colonel can't wear
near as much gold lace as the Virginia
variety of colonels.

The St. Louis Exposition is in some
luck, anyhow—it escaped the annual St.
Louis cyclone.

The Louisiana launching ought to be
transferred to the Louisiana Purchase
Exposition.

Strange, but true. Politics get warmer
in Virginia as the weather gets cooler.

The Public Schools.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—I was truly glad to see your edi-
torial opinion as to the improvement of
the public schools in this State. One
thing is lacking in their steady improve-
ment, and that is the steady pressure of
public opinion, and the earnest protest of
the patrons of the schools against the con-
stant practice of the trustees of running
the schools in their own interest and the
kindred of their kindred and their kind-
red's kindred, even into the third gen-
eration. My observation is that in almost
every case there is a schoolhouse located
very convenient to the house of a trustee,
and in a majority of cases the teacher is
a case in point. In Albemarle county
last season a most estimable and capable
teacher was given a position in a school
for years been a failure. He built up
the school, had most excellent discipline,
and the satisfaction of an instructor,
the county superintendent certifying that
it was the best taught school in the dis-
trict. The patrons with one exception,
desired that he should have the school
for the coming term. But no! It was given
to a young fellow, the most worthy one,
of the trustees, and is to be boarded by
other trustees and taught by his daughter.
Now it is time for the patrons of the
schools to hold the trustees to a strict
account and have such men retire from
public office.

Yancy Mills, Va.

THE AUTOMATIC COOK.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—I am not an automatic cook as
well as an automatic chess player. From
every book one hears of automatic chess
players, the mystery of which has never
been explained satisfactorily. In the guid-
ance of that of an automatic turbaned
man in the regulation of the many as
cent and descent of a cable, the result
of such powers as will enable them to deport
any person without trial or accusation,
not only for political offenses, but for
disagreeing with His Excellency. The Gov-
ernor, on any local question, and police
regulations of St. Petersburg and Moscow
and most of the provincial governments
are such that any man can be fined or
imprisoned if the governor objects to even
such a trivial matter as a rubbish heap
or pool of water on his premises.

Time forbids us from following the de-
scription of the Czar's fiercely intolerant
spirit and actions in all matters of reli-
gion, but it is worthy of notice that a
Russian, who is orthodox only in name,
cannot receive communion from a priest
of his chosen faith on his death-bed ex-

cept at the risk of punishment to the
priest so ministering to him. Indeed, reli-
gious persecution to-day is not only al-
lowed, but urged on, the Czar being him-
self the chief leader.

In summing up the article says: "The
consequences of this system, if system it
can be called, are calamitous. Three
ministers have been murdered, several
governors and officials have been shot at
and killed or wounded, numerous country
houses have been set on fire and burned,
peasants flogged, noblemen banished, law-
yers, schoolmasters and officials impris-
oned, newspapers suppressed, workmen
fired upon by soldiers, and the whole
nation kept in ignorance, and in order
that one man may be free to realize his
idea of autocracy. All that broad-minded
monarchism, like the present writer, de-
sires is to save the country without in-
juring the Czar. Against monarchial in-
stitutions we have no complaint. With-
out a king our nation could not work
out its high tendencies. We have nothing
to urge, but we strongly hold that the
affairs of a nation, which are not iden-
tical with the caprices of an individ-
ual or the insatiable greed of a ring,
should be conducted by competent and
moderately intelligent men, independently
of court influence and on ordinary busi-
ness principles."

Cuts Wash-day in Half
With Fels-Naptha a half-
hour's soaking does half the
washing—half the rubbing and
half the wear on clothes are
avoided. At grocers.

Fels-Naptha Philadelphia

AUGUST 25TH IN WORLD'S HISTORY

1170.
Strongbow, under King Dermot, carried Dublin by storm.

1318.
Henry VII., Emperor of Germany, died. He entered Rome, sword in hand, at a time when the country was distracted by the war of the Guelphs and Ghibellines, and was crowned by the Pope.

1482.
Margaret of Anjou, Queen of Henry VI., of England, died. She became conspicuous by her heroism in battle for the rescue of her husband, and being taken prisoner, was ransomed with 50,000 crowns.

1570.
The Earl of Essex died in Ireland, suspected to be poisoned by the Earl of Leicester, who married his widow.

1585.
Sir Richard Grenville planned the first English colony in America, on the Island of Roanoke, consisting of 107 persons. This settlement was begun seventeen years after the first which had abandoned Florida, on the same coast, but far to the north of the settlements for which France and Spain had contended. The expedition was fitted out by Sir Walter Raleigh, and consisted of seven ships.

1675.
Battle of Sugarloaf Hill, a few miles above Hatfield, on the Connecticut River. The Hadley Indians had betrayed their conspiracy with Philip's party by fleeing from their dwellings. They were pursued by Captains Lathrop and Beers, and overtaken at this place, where a skirmish took place, in which nine or ten of the English fell and about twenty-six Indians.

1758.
Battle of Zorndorf, between the Prussians, 30,000, under Frederick the Great, and 60,000 Russians, under Fermor. The Russians were defeated, with the loss of 19,000 killed and 3,000 taken and 103 cannon. Prussian loss, 10,000 killed. This was the bloodiest and one of the most remarkable battles of the seven years' war.

1782.
A large foraging party of British attacked at Combahee, in South Carolina, by the Americans under Generals Gist and Laurens, who captured a schooner. Laure